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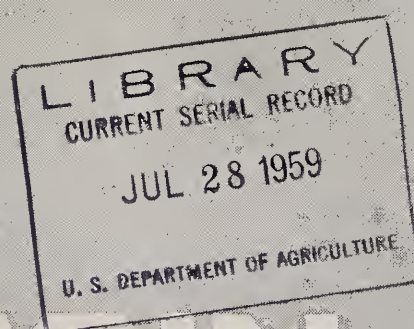
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## Market Administrator's

# BULLETIN



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MARKET ADMINISTRATOR

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## Production of Milk Per Cow Increase Greater Than Decline in Milk Cow Numbers

Production of milk per cow has increased considerably more rapidly than milk cow numbers have declined. In 1958, the number of milk cows had declined 23 percent from the 1944 peak, but production per cow was up 38 percent and total milk production was up 7 percent.

Several indications point to a continued rapid increase in production of milk per animal in the foreseeable future. The nation's demand for milk will be met with progressively fewer milk cows. To some degree, this will mean improved efficiency in production of milk, since there will be fewer animals to maintain. Available data which begin with 1945 suggest that the amount of feed concentrates used per 100 pounds of milk produced was essentially stable through 1956, but increased in the past two years. Whether this is true for total feed intake is not known. But we do know that the quantity of roughages fed per head also has increased substantially, and there have been improvements in quality of roughages.

Because of the reduction in numbers of milk cows, sale of animals for slaughter accounts for a smaller proportion of the dairy enterprise income than in past years when prices were at comparable levels. The reduction in number of dairy cows and dairy calves also will lead to less meat from this source in the long-term beef cattle slaughter picture.

With abundant supplies of feed concentrates tending to depress feed prices, the cost of concentrates fed per 100 pounds of milk produced in 1958 was 90 cents, the lowest since 1945, despite the

slight increase in quantity of feed fed per 100 pounds of milk produced. The cost of concentrates per 100 pounds of milk varied from 69 cents per hundred pounds in the West North Central States to \$1.39 in the South Atlantic group. The North Atlantic Region in 1958 used \$1.09 worth of feed per 100 pounds of milk. These differences reflect variations in both quantities of feed used and in prices paid. The West North Central group, for example, used 31.1 pounds of feed per 100 pounds of milk in 1958, compared with 40.5 pounds for the South Atlantic group and 42.5 for the South Central group. The Western States had the lowest average, 24.8 pounds.

The quantity of concentrates fed per milk cow for the country as a whole exceeded 1 ton for the first time in 1957 and increased slightly further in 1958. This is about 30 percent above the mid-1940's. Data by regions on the quantity of concentrates used per cow indicate a much more rapid increase for the West North Central group than for any other region, while the North Atlantic group showed the smallest gain. The average for the West North Central group increased 50 percent from 1944 to 1958, compared with a gain of 22 percent for the North Atlantic States and 43 percent for the United States as a whole.

## Fluid Outlets Continuing To Take Larger Proportion Of Farmers' Milk Sales

The proportion of farmers' sales of milk which went into fluid outlets reached a record high in 1958 of 45.5 percent; in 1957 the comparable percentage was 45.4. In the mid-1940's only about  $\frac{1}{3}$  of farmers' sales of milk was used in fluid form.

Although consumption of fluid milk and cream per person has not changed significantly in the last several years, the total quantity consumed by nonfarm people has risen to new record highs. In 1958 nonfarm consumption took 51.3 billion pounds of milk, compared to the previous record of 51.1 billion in 1957 and 49.7 billion in 1956.

Consumption of fluid milk from commercial sources in 1958 declined slightly from 1957. The retail price of fluid milk increased to another record high in 1958; average consumer incomes were about the same as in 1957, and unemployment was relatively heavy in some sections during part of the year. However, distribution under the special and regular milk programs increased somewhat further in 1958, providing increase in total use of milk and cream, despite a drop of about 1 percent in per capita uses from commercial sources. In 1959, per capita use of fluid milk and cream is expected to be at least as large as in 1958 and may well show a slight increase.





# Columbus

## MARKET FACTS FOR EASY REFERENCE

### PRICE SUMMARY

Producers' Uniform Price (3.5%) .....	
Producers' Uniform Price (4%) .....	
Class I (3.5%) .....	
Class II (3.5%) .....	
Class III (3.5%) .....	
Class IV (3.5%) .....	
Producer Butterfat Differential for each 1/10% .....	

May 1959	April 1959	May 1958
\$3.58	\$3.81	\$3.56
3.94	4.175	3.90
4.289	4.314	4.274
3.839	3.914	3.874
3.507	3.489	3.274
2.887	2.869	2.851
7.2¢	7.3¢	6.8¢

### UTILIZATION SUMMARY

Percent of Producer Milk in Class I .....	
" " " B.F. " " I .....	
" " " Milk " " II .....	
" " " B.F. " " II .....	
" " " Milk " " III .....	
" " " B.F. " " III .....	
" " " Milk " " IV .....	
" " " B.F. " " IV .....	

69.6		66.3
68.2	83.8	65.6
7.4	80.9	7.6
2.4	8.4	2.4
3.0	2.6	9.5
4.7	2.6	14.9
20.0	4.6	16.6
24.7	5.2	17.1
	11.9	

### PRODUCTION SUMMARY

Total Pounds of Producer Milk Delivered .....	
Average Daily Class I Producer Milk .....	
Total Number of Producers .....	
Average Daily Production per Producer .....	
Average Butterfat Test .....	
Total Value of Producer Milk at Test .....	
Income per Producer (7 Day Average) .....	

32,669,711	27,016,706	30,140,831
733,114	754,655	645,005
1,767	1,772	1,822
596	508	534
3.68	3.75	3.69
\$1,329,775.39	\$1,174,623.71	\$1,218,543.47
\$169.93	\$154.67	\$151.02

### GROSS CLASS USE (Pounds)

Class I Skim .....	
" I B.F. ....	
" I Milk .....	
" II Skim .....	
" II B.F. ....	
" II Milk .....	

21,907,159	21,860,903	19,398,433
819,374	820,214	729,536
22,726,533	22,681,117	20,127,969
2,376,484	2,332,110	2,264,763
29,050	26,605	27,206
2,405,534	2,358,715	2,291,969

### AVERAGE DAILY SALES (Quarts)

Milk .....	
Buttermilk .....	
Chocolate .....	
Skim .....	
Cream .....	

293,355	304,196	269,804
6,324	6,062	5,985
16,813	17,020	13,402
12,265	13,023	9,705
8,379	8,567	8,030

**COMPARATIVE STATISTICS ★**

**COLUMBUS MARKETING AREA**

★ **MAY, 1950-59**

Year	Receipts from Producers	Average Butter-fat Test	Percentage of Producer Milk in Each Class				Uniform: Producer Price (3.5%)	Class prices at 3.5%				Number of Producers	Daily Average Production
			Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV		Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV		
1950.....	21,125,724	4.02	63.1	26.4	10.5	—	3.52	3.711	3.311	2.986	—	2,088	326
1951.....	23,712,948	3.95	72.2	24.6	3.2	—	4.23	4.438	4.037	3.612	—	2,107	366
1952.....	23,897,782	3.90	60.6	30.9	3.4	—	4.30	4.860	4.460	3.714	—	2,108	363
1953.....	26,860,120	3.86	59.5	24.7	15.8	—	3.91	4.516	4.116	3.441	—	2,226	389
1954.....	28,123,912	3.83	59.2	6.4	14.4	20.0	3.25	3.99	3.59	3.23	3.05	2,175	417
1955.....	29,742,565	3.71	59.5	6.7	15.2	18.6	3.45	4.204	3.804	3.304	3.129	2,084	460
1956.....	30,035,601	3.77	63.1	8.4	13.6	14.9	3.87	4.757	3.897	3.397	3.220	2,056	471
1957.....	30,240,247	3.70	67.6	7.2	14.4	10.8	3.88	4.568	4.168	3.488	3.066	1,908	511
1958.....	30,140,831	3.69	66.3	7.6	9.5	16.6	3.56	4.274	3.874	3.274	2.851	1,822	534
1959.....	32,669,711	3.68	69.6	7.4	3.0	20.0	3.58	4.289	3.839	3.507	2.887	1,767	596

## Interstate Movement of Dairy Cattle Increases

Inshipments of dairy cattle in the 11 Northeastern States in 1958 were the largest in several years. Outshipments were lighter than in the 2 years earlier. More cattle were imported from Canada than in 1957, but percentage-wise did not account for the usual proportion of the dairy stock going into the Northeast. The culling rate of milk cows showed only small changes from 1957 and the average. In 1958, outshipments of cattle and calves from Wisconsin reached a new high. The number of dairy cattle shipped into California in 1958 dropped 13 percent from 1957.

Inshipments of dairy cattle in the 11 Northeastern States totaled 103,000 head in 1958. This was an increase of 10 percent from the previous year and the largest number shipped into the area since 1951. States in this Northeastern area are Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Con-

necticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia.

In 1958, Massachusetts imported more dairy stock than any other State in the Northeastern part of the country for the seventh consecutive year. Shipments into the State amounted to 20,140 head, compared with 20,416 head in 1957. Pennsylvania ranked second in 1958 with 19,233 — an increase of one-fourth from a year earlier. Other ranking States included New Jersey with 16,757 head; New York, 13,333; Vermont, 9,520; and Connecticut, 8,257 head. These six States accounted for 85 percent of the total dairy cattle shipped into the 11 Northeastern States in 1958, compared with 88 percent in the previous year.

Canadian cattle shipped into the 11 Northeastern States totaled about 28,700 head. This was a gain of 3 percent from 1957, but these inshipments accounted for the smallest proportion of all dairy

cattle shipped into the Northeast since 1952. New York received 7,081 head from Canada in 1958. This was 45 percent fewer than in the previous year, but the State continued as the leading importer of Canadian cattle. Vermont was second with 6,882 head of which about 18 percent were later reshipped to other States. Massachusetts received 5,597 head from Canada.

A total of 23,000 head of dairy cattle was shipped into the Northeastern area from the Great Lakes States of Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota in 1958. This was an increase of 73 percent from a year earlier, and was the largest number shipped into the Northeast section of the country from the Great Lakes area since 1947. Wisconsin supplied 94 percent of the 4-State total. New Jersey received 45 percent of the shipments from the Great Lakes States, while Pennsylvania accounted for 32 percent.

## Heavy Feed Utilization During October-March

Domestic disappearance of feed grains and byproduct feeds during October-March was the heaviest in recent years, reflecting increasing livestock production and liberal feeding per animal. The domestic disappearance of feed grains during October-March totaled 82.3 million tons, 9.8 million tons or 14 percent more than during the same months of 1957-58. About 6.1 million tons were exported, a fourth more than in 1957-58. During October-March 10.5 million tons of the major byproduct feeds were con-

sumed, including the oilseed meals, grain byproducts, alfalfa meal and fish meal, 9 percent more than in 1957-58.

Heavy feed consumption was largely the result of increased livestock production during the 6-month period. Larger 1958 pig crops, increased numbers of cattle on feed and increased poultry production contributed to heavier use of feed grains. The total number of grain-consuming animal units to be fed in 1958-59 is estimated at 172 million, 10.5 million more than in 1957-58.

The rate of feeding per animal also has been heavy, even though the quality of the 1958 corn and sorghum grain crops were much better than in 1957-58. In 1957-58, feed grain consumption was relatively heavy in the last half of the feeding year. Assuming the quantity fed in April-September this year will be only a little above the heavy feeding in those months of 1958, the total tonnage of all feed concentrates fed would reach a record high of 151 million tons, 8 percent more than in 1957-58.



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## Butter Production Concentrated More in North Central States

Production of creamery butter in the United States has become increasingly concentrated in 5 States of the North Central Region. In 1958, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Nebraska and North Dakota (in descending order of production) accounted for 3/4 of the total output of creamery butter in the United States. Ten years earlier the same 5 States accounted for 52 percent, and 20 years earlier for 46 percent. The increase in proportion of output accounted for by these 5 States has been due partly to the decline in many other states. In 1958, for example, U. S. butter production declined 2 percent, while output in the 5 States as a group was stable. Output of creamery butter in Nebraska, Iowa and North Dakota has been below the 1940 record high. But Minnesota set a new record high in 1957 and Wisconsin in 1958. Output in both States declined in the 1940's. In the past 10 years, however, output in Wisconsin has increased threefold and Minnesota output by 42 percent.

In all the 5 States except Wisconsin, butter is the main dairy product produced. In each State, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska and North Dakota, more than 60 percent of milkfat produced is used for making butter. The percentage for Wisconsin has increased from 15.1 in 1945 to 22.4 in 1950 and to 33 percent in 1958. The only major dairy products

## Market Quotations

	May 1959
12 MIDWEST CONDENSERIES 3.5% per Cwt. ....	\$2.918
5 CONDENSERIES (Cincinnati) 3.5% per Cwt. ....	2.7600
5 CONDENSERIES (North Central Ohio) 3.5% per Cwt. ....	2.765
2 CONDENSERIES (Toledo) 3.5% per Cwt. ....	2.738
4 CONDENSERIES (Tri-State) 3.5% per Cwt. ....	2.800
Evaporated Milk Code Price, 3.5% per Cwt. ....	2.743
Skim Milk Powder-Butter Price, 3.5% per Cwt. (Cincinnati) ....	3.0060
Skim Milk Powder-Butter Price, 3.5% per Cwt. (Columbus) ....	3.007
Skim Milk Powder-Butter Price, 3.5% per Cwt. (Dayton) ....	3.031
Skim Milk Powder-Butter Price, 3.5% per Cwt. (Toledo-Tri-State) ....	2.905
Average Weekly Cheddars price per lb. ....	.3110
Average price per lb. non-fat dry milk solids, roller process delivered Chicago ....	.13470
Average price per lb. 92-score butter at Chicago ....	.57905
Average carlot prices non-fat dry milk solids, roller and spray process, f.o.b. manufacturing plant ....	.1280

for which production has been reduced in Wisconsin are evaporated and condensed whole milk. The quantity of milk used in these items dropped from 1.4 billion pounds in 1950 to less than a billion in 1958. But of the 3.2 billion pounds increase in farm milk production from 1950 to 1958, butter took the equivalent of 2.6 billion pounds more milk. Wisconsin produced 21 percent of the nation's butter in 1958, compared with 8 percent 10 years earlier and 11 percent 20 years earlier.

In all five States, a greater proportion of the creamery butter is made from whole milk than at any previous time.

Shrinkage in butter production in most regions outside the North Central States also is illustrated by regional totals of butter production. Output in South Atlantic, South Central and Western States,

combined, has been approximately cut in half from the late 1930's to 1958, with most of the reduction coming during World War II. These three regions accounted for nearly 1/5 of the national total in the 1930's and only 1/7 in 1958. Production in the North Atlantic States, which accounts for only 2 or 3 percent of the national total, has fluctuated between 30 million and 50 million pounds per year. In 1958 this region produced 43 million pounds compared with 28 a year earlier and the recent high of 52 million pounds in both 1954 and 1955. The record high was 58.4 million pounds in 1924 and the lowest ever reached was 25 million in 1948.

Production in the North Central States declined during the War, and since that time has increased, though not up to the levels of the 1930's.